We have expressed the hope that after of this city has been broken, by the pur chase of the Gas Works, legislation would against similar monopolies in future; and that then the city would dispose of the Works to some private company, whether it be the present Company or any other If any company is now organized, or if a single step has been taken to organize one, with a view of becoming the successor of the present Gas Company, we have no knowledge of it, nor do we believe it. Nothing is easier than these vague asser tions. If you know anything, Mr. Attorney, to sustain your assertions, we call on you to make it public. Give us the names of all to whom you pretend to reter. It you don't do it, it will be proof of intentional deception.

And here is the way the new company is to get possession:

is to get possession:

"The ordinance now being considered by the City Council for the issue of city bonds for the purchase of the Gas Works will make this transfer easy." The bonds are to be secured by deed of trust upon the property, and 'the surplus revenue accruing from the Gas Works of said city shall alone be applicable to the redemption of the principal and interest of this loan."

Well now what will be the consequence. Well, now, what will be the consequence Half a dozen gentlemen who know tha under the city management the surplu the price of gas is reduced to \$5,00 or less, as is sagely proposed), form a 'ring' and buy the bonds. At the expiration of six months they demand their interest. It cannot be paid, and they 'gobble up' the

such stuff as that for an intelligent community places a very low estimate on The ordinance from which he motes has been revised by Finance Committee and may or The crude and imperfect | draft prepared by the attorney of the city believe, embrace that lan guage. The blunder is such an obvious one it is impossible it should escape the attention of the Council and be incorporated into the enacted ordinance. Of course the purpose is to say that the surshall be applicable to no other purpose than the redemption of the loan, interest and principal. The Council should see that the English language is used with perspicuity sufficient to express that purpose. That the Council intend to the city to the liability of sacrificing the Works by providing that the interest on the bonds should not be paid if the surplus revenues of the Works did not pay it, is simply inconceivable. Would any man who had bought a fine property on credit be fool enough to let his creditors take it because the revenues from it would not pay the interest on the notes? But no knows better than the writer from whom we quote that it is just as certain as anything connected with human affairs Gas Works under the management of the city will pay the interest several times over. If the works pay the Gas Company in the city would not several times over. If the works pay the Gas Company in the city would not several times over. If the works pay the Gas Company in the city would not several times over. If the works pay the Gas Company in the city would not several times over. If the works pay the Gas Company in the city would not several times over. If the works pay the Gas Company in the city would not several times over. If the works pay the Gas Company in the city would not several times over. If the works pay the Gas Company in the city would not several times over. If the works pay the Gas Company in the city would not several times over. If the works pay the Gas Company is the city would not several times over. If the works pay the Gas Company is the city would not several times over. If the works pay the Gas Company is the city would not several times over. If the works pay the Gas Company is the city would not several times over. If the works pay the Gas Company is the city would not several times over. If the works pay the Gas Company is the city would not several times over. If the works pay the Gas Company is the city would not several times over. they do, we have no fears that they will not pay the city 8 per cent on the real value of the works, which is far below \$115,000. If the Gas Company believe in the theory put forth by their attorney, they have only to take the bonds themselves. In his former article he said all the Company wanted was a reasonably good investment. Now this is the way to get it. If they are afraid the Works wont pay eight per cent. profit, let them go on, appoint their arbitrator, consummate the transfer, and take the whole award in the city's bonds. It would be a paying in vestment, the "ring" would be already formed, and when the city failed to pay

without charge.

The Company's writer says again:

interest they could immediately

gobble up the Gas Works." The sugges-

tion is eminently practical, and is tendered

The city, of course, could sell to any person the machinery, real estate, &c., which it may purchase from the Gas Company, but it cannot convey to any third party the exclusive privilege of manufacturing gas as guaranteed in the present

Then, of course, the city cannot endow any future monopoly, and that is just what want. It the city sells the Works, the party buying will be subject to such re- of the city should understand. The lamps exactly the end sought.

We quote again:

"But the assumption of the IRTELL-GENCER that no contract made between the city and the Gas Company is valid or can be enforced at law is absurd."

— Just double price, and a about the same rate for the burners. The Company is not only at no expense thus far but makes some profit out of pipes and burners.

We indulged no such assumption. Of Now as to the gas run through them. It course the Gas Company can make con' is not measured in meters but the amount tracts like any other legal person, but is ascertained by this agreement: The only like any other. Their charter is a burners are to consume each 51 feet per general contract with the public, whose hour, they are to be lighted from dark till representative is the State. The city as a daylight whenever the moon is not above municipality is one individual to whom the horizon, that being equivalent to half that contract relates; every other custo-mer of the Company is another. The year, an average of six hours every night of the city and laying us under tribute for



The Wheeling Intelligencer.

VOL. XIX.

WHEELING, W. VA., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1871.

NO. 128.

their customers, the city or any other; but for 33 feet of gas for each lamp every agents were very active in setting if they make a contract with a private night, or 12,045 for each lamp per Democratic nominations Saturday tions existing between them and the city;

relevant. He asserts:

I have good reason to believe, and the public should know, that all of this clamor about the purchase of the Gas Works by the city means simply the transier of the Works from the present Company to another, which, if not already organized, is now making arrangements to do so.

We have a second to believe, and the public should know, that a contract with the city that they would in turner reduce the price of gas to the private consumer, would not bind the Company to do it. They are three distinct parties, and no contract with each or by a modification bargain between two of them can emthe monopoly that now grinds the people brace the third. As we said before, the are not lighted, and a good deal of gas is Company can bind themselves by a special saved there. contract with each customer, or to all be enacted for the protection of the public at once by a modification of the charter-But if they made a contract with one customer that they would fulfill certain obligations to all the others, the act would be a legal absurdity; and nobody knows it position and then ridicules his perversion

> be manufactured here as! cheaply as in Pittsburg and other large cities because the consumption is so much less. It is a sufficient answer to all that just to say, what the public is well aware of, that with such consumption as there is here, gas can be and is furnished at a cost which yields a net profit of five times legal inter-We speak now by the card, when we say that for many years the Gas Company have regularly paid semi-annual divi. tages as this. They hold the exclusive dends of 13 per cent., or 24 per cent a

per cent. more for a sinking fund, and this the price. There is but one peculiar ad on a nominal capital of \$115,000- vantage left that we can think of and that more than double the original capital-the capital being nominally swelled they wanted to or not. beyond its true proportions to conceal the magnitude of the dividends. This shows revenue accruing from the Gas Works' magnitude of the dividends. This shows will not nearly be sufficient to pay the that there is great room for a reduction, interest upon these bonds, (especially if the price of gas is reduced to \$3.00 or less, it seeds to recover the reduced to \$3.00 or less, it seeds to recover the reduced to \$3.00 or less. that there is great room for a reduction, ers, and may not realize their expectacrease of consumption. But why have not pany's charter is now terminated. We the Company increased the consumption should regret their disappointment or loss here? They say not more than half the as much as any one; but they bought city take the gas. Why? The Company with their eyes open, knowing the privido not appear to want any greater con- leges of the Company ended with 1870, it sumption. In other cities where gas companies are imbued with enlightened and continued five years longer, at such a cost liberal ideas, when a street is opened the to the community, simply that these gen gas pipes are at once extended through it. tlemen may salt down their thirty per Then the consumers come to the gas. Not cent. a year? Is not that asking too sohere. It takes nearly as much negotiation much? to get an extension of supply pipe to supply those who live beyond it, as it would to consummate a treaty with a foreign power. the Company's advocate invites us. His la The unfortunate person who wants to buy gas must by application in writing the city will suffer loss if it takes the open a formal negotiation, which may be Gas Works, is too transparent to deceive wholly unsuccessful. But if his prayer be much less frighten anybody. The man graciously granted, he must enter into agement will be subject to the supervis bond to pay to the Company 10 per cent ion of the Council and will be open to the

cost aforesaid." We quote from the charthis now for the Company could be em ter. That is, the consumer must pay the ployed to do it for the city. At the worst interest on the Company's investment in there are a few men in other parts of the pipes and fixtures, and must pay besides a world who know something about making price for gas that enables them to make additional interest of 30 per cent a year, glad of employment. and that at the discretion of the directors. And he must consider himself greatly tain the city would supply it for. It is not 30 per cent on \$115,000 each year, or \$34,500 net profit annually, as we know as considerations that the consumption ous considerations, that the consumption is limited to half the city. If the gas was reasonably chean and good, and the Company even tolerably liberal in their policy of extension, the consumption would be doubled—and more too, for those now using gas would use a great deal more.

the directors, shall be sufficient to secure

to said Company a permanent net profit

We quote again on this subject of consumption :

This is valuable and interesting infornation. It gives a pretty definite idea of what the actual cost of making gas is. If the gas consumed by a thousand families made for nine hundred families for a mere trifle. This being true, how is it, as the Company assert, that "the gas furnished to the city lamps has cost more than we received for it," and that "what was lost in that way had to be compensated for by charging a higher price to private connecessary?" This is a matter the people party buying will be subject to mean to strictions as the Legislature may impose for the protection of the public. That is exactly the end sought.

of the city should understand. The city. For the service pipe connecting with them, the city pays the Company 50 cents a foot the city pays the Company 50 cents a foot the city pays the Company 50 cents a foot the city pays the Company 50 cents a foot the city pays the Company 50 cents a foot the city pays the Company 50 cents a foot the city pays the Company 50 cents a foot the city pays the Company 50 cents a foot the city pays the city. -just double price, and at about the same some profit out of pipes and burners

between them and the private consumer, ed at all, almost any night of the year, lighted are not lighted with regularity. If the moon is expected to rise an hour or we said before was, that a contract with two after dark, they are not lighted at all, the city that they would in future reduce and just at the hour when most people are in the streets, they are as dark as Ere bus. But a good deal of gas is saved in They are three distinct parties, and no this way. Then if the moon goes down an hour or two before daylight, the lamps pected to rise an hour or two before day light, the gas is generally turned off an hour or so before it rises, and thus more gas is saved. Then again a great many burners do not consume more than three feet per hour-some giving no more light better than the writer who misstates our than a tallow dip. Upon the whole, we verily believe, take the year round, that not more than half the gas which the city The Company's advocate makes an pays for is burned in the street lamps; and elaborate effort to show that gas cannot if this is true the Company get double price, or two dollars per thousand, for gas furnished the lamp posts. If they really

interesting to know just how much. "If we enjoyed the peculiar advantage of the Pittsburgh Company," says F. P. 'we could probably afford to furnish gas at the price charged there." We suppose there was not a company in the United States that enjoyed such peculiar advanright to sell gas, are under no limitation year, and have set aside each year 6 or 8 as to quality, do all the measuring and fix would be to compel people to buy whether

lose money on that contract, it would be

It is true as F. P. says, that a few of the holders of gas stock are recent purchastions-may even suffer loss-if the Comthe city chose. Should the monopoly be

many points to the discussion of which bored effort to raise an apprehension that 10 we are informed—the charter allows constant inspection of the public. There but 6) per annum on the cost of the "pipes will always be at least some honest mer and necessary fixtures connected there in Council to look after the interests of with, and of laying the same, in addition the citizen. We are not prepared to ad to the cost of the gas consumed, until the mit that all the wisdom will die with the consumption of gas, in the judgment of present Gas Company. We think men can be found here to manage the work economically and advantageously as hereof ten per centum per annum upon the tofore. Probably the very men who do gas and no doubt some of them would be

It it becomes apparent that any p ular council cither will not or cannot vored to get gas, such as it is, even manage the establishment, the remedy

One thing we may depend on: it is not possible for matters to be made worse. They certainly can be improved. And jet it be remembered that if the purchase by the city should be thwarted, (and the Company will leave no means untried to thwart it) then the Company will make the most it is possible to make out of their monopoly in the next five years, knowing that will be the last chance. Not one dollar will be expended in extension or improvements that it may in extension or improvements that it may ing gas for one family is but little less than that of furnishing gas to one hundred. After the works are built, the machinery put in order, and the pipes laid and the expense of employees provided for, we can furnish gas to a thousand families almost as cheap as to one hundred. This is available and to one hundred. community that will be helpless and with-out redress. Solomon said some thousands

of years ago: "There is a generation, whose teeth are the gas consumed by a thousand families can be furnished "almost as cheap" as to to devour the poor from off the earth, and a hundred, it follows that the gas can be the needy from among men."

"The horse-leech hath two daughters, crying, Give, give. There are three things that are never satisfied, yet, four things say not, R is enough."

Were Solomon alive to-day he might add: "Yea, flow things say not, It is enough."

A Citizens' Ticket

In our advertising columns this morning appears a Citizens' Ticket for city officers. composed of men of both political parties who are honest and capable, and who we believe ought to be and will be elected. We trust there will be little delay in finishing out the ticket by the selection of branches of Council. .H . MW

It has become apparent by the refusal of the Gas Company to appoint an arbi trator, that they mean to delay the completion of the purchase of their works by the city till after the decilor of the next Council, with the idea of filling the Cou ell chambers with their own men, or men

Company can make contracts with any of the year round. The city therefore pays another five years. We are informed their agents were very active in setting up the pany, F. P., (the true interpretation being consumer, it does not affect the obligative at \$1.03 per thousand. How Unless the people of this city look sharp is this agreement kept by the Com- the next Council will be mere pocket the Register to deceive the people of this and if they make a contract with the city, pany? Each citizen knows for himself. pieces for the Gas Company. If the people of this pieces for the Gas Company. city and to wheedle them into submission it does not affect the obligations existing To begin with many lamps are not lightown the next Council, whenever that will of that monopoly. Let us see what kind If the Company want to change Some streets are in total darkness while finds expression we will defer to it; but of a case he makes this time. We shall the standing contract with the private others are lighted. A good deal of gas is we don't believe they want any such consumers, they can do it by a separate saved in this way. The lamps that are thing, and therefore we urge them to se lect good men, who won't go into the Council chambers with gas stock in their pockets or collars around their necks.

MR. INGERSOLL'S New York and Wash ington Air Line Railroad Bill comes up gain in the House of Representatives to-day, and will be brought to a vote. Its friends are confident of passing it, and its nemics are equally confident of their ability to defeat it.

The Latest News.

WASHINGTON.

PLEASANTON STIES UP A HORNET'S NEST. Washington, Jan. 14.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.
Considerable feeling exists among newspaper men here at the rule established, in regard to them, by the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He has placed a bulletin board in one of the anterooms of his office, upon which is posted such news as he thinks the press is entitled to, or the public interested in, instead of allowing each reporter or correspondent to procure such matter as may be needed for his particular locality. Members of the press are naturally indignant. Delmar also tried the common trough business upon his advent in the Statistical Bureau, but it did not last. Bureau, but it did not last.

THE FIGHT IN THE SENATE OVER PORTER

The Senate which went into executive The Senate which went into executive session yesterday soon after one o'clock, for the purpose of taking up the nomination of Admiral Porter, did not adjourn until after four. The opponents of the Admiral, although in the minority, managed to keep up debate long after his friends were ready to take the vote. There were violent assaults made upon him by Mr. Spencer of Alabama, Mr. Edmunds of Vermont and others, but the Admiral carried all the heavy guns, such as Messrs. Morton, Sunner, Nye, Fenton, Conkling, Cameron and Sherman, and when the vote was taken the opposition could only fort up 9. The vote stood could only foot up 9. The vote stood, yeas 31, nays 9. Last evening a large number of the Admiral's friends called

The San Domingo Commission is now complete, with Wade as Chairman of the Commission. Prot. White, of Cornell University, and Dr. Howe, of Boston, are the other members. Dr. Howe was informed by telegraph of his appointment. He was directed, in case of acceptance, to receive New York in time to sail on He was directed, in case of acceptance, to repair to New York in time to sail on Tuesday. It is understood he has since informed the President of his acceptance. Hon. Allan G. Burton, of Kentucky, appointed Secretary instead of Gen. Siegel, has accepted. He was formerly U. S. Minister to Bolivia, and is a gentleman of high attainments. Owing to the delay in

high attainments. Owing to the delay in forming the Commission, the expedition will not sail until Tuesday. The Commission, as now formed, is The Commission, as now formed, is generally spoken of here with favor, and in view of the fact that the President has never met any of the gentlemen appointed, except Wade, it is conceded he has acted with the single purpose of having the resolutions of Congress carried out in good faith. Dr. Samuel G. Howe is a well snown philanthropist, now at the head of the Massachusetts State Asylum for the

Bilind and Deaf and Dumb.

An Executive order was issued to-day consolidating the 1st and 2d Ohio collection districts. The district, as now constituted will be hereafter known and desmated as the 1st District, R. B. Pullman gnated as the 1st District 1. B. Fallman is retained as Collector, and Lewis Welt-zel has been made Assessor, of the 1st Consolidated District.

The Rogers Murder Confessed.

AUBURN, January 14. A convict in the Auburn State Prison has made a full confession that he is guilty of the Rogers murder and the

AUBURN, January 14. The murderer of Mr. Rogers, in New York, on the morning of December 31, 1868, has just been discovered in the per-son of a covariet in the Auburn State Prison, named Francis E. Pinton. The detection of the murderer was brought detection of the murderer was brought about by the shrewdness and vigitance of the keeper, W. B. Hoffman, whose attention was first attracted to the murderer by his nervous appearance in the State shop, where he has been employed. The man is a transferred prisoner from Sing Sing, to which prison he was sentenced from New York on the 3d of February, 1869, New fork on the said of February, 1905, to five years imprisonment, for grand larcony. He was transferred to Auburn
last Spring. After noticing his peculiarities, Mr. Hoffman was struck by some remarks made by him to a fellow convict
in relation to the Rogers affair. Pinton was afterwards drawn out by a comrade at Mr. Hoffman's instance, and made a at art. Hollman's instance, and inside clean breast of the circumstances connected with the robbery and murder. Pinton's confession is not given in detail. He is now in a solitary dungeon for misconduct. The officials of the prison say that the content of the prison say that the content of the prison say that the steel of the prison say that the prison which was the prison say that the prison was the prison say that the prison was the prison was the prison which was the prison w duct. The officials of the prison say that his disclosures are in every way conclusive as to his guilt. He is refusing food at present, declaring that he will yet dear the gallows by starvation.

The Albany Express Robber and As-

A large school house at Collinsville, Illinois, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It cost \$40,000 three can the description of himself, went to a barber shop and had his whiskers shaved off his chin, leaving his side whiskers shaved off his chin, leaving his side whiskers on at the time he were a striped flannel shirt with a large button in the bosom. His inner coat was dark or speckled, vest dark brown, pants brown, overcoat long and to-day under the weight of the aleet and snow, damaging the buildings to the aleet and snow, damaging the buildings to the shirt with a large button in the bosom. Has inner coat was dark or speckled, vest are in a horrible condition. They dark brown, pants brown, overcoat long are literally thooded with slash and water, and dark evershoes which buckled on the dark brown, pants brown, overcoat long and dark, overshoes which buckled on the top, dark cap. He said he was just from China.

New Railroad Projected in Utah. SALT LAKE, January 18. The Nees says: "Preliminary steps and the regulaite amount of stock were taken to-day for the construction of a line of Willie 2.7541 58; State 2: 4641 47. Corn railroad from this city to Payson, Utah county. The enterprise is in the hands of responsible men."

XLIst CONGRESS. THIRD SESSION.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. Mr. Cullom asked consent to have a day assigned for the business of the Com-mittee on Territories. Objected to. Senate amendment to House bill for restoration of Capt. Lynch to active list of

restoration of Capit. Lynch to active its of navy, as Captain, was concurred in.

House then proceeded to call on committees for bills of a private character.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of John R. Bennett, late Register of the Land Office at Chatfield, Minn. The bill grants \$7.00 to reimburse Bennett for exrants \$7.700 to reimburse Bennett for exincurred for extra clerk hire

Passed.

Mr. TOWNSEND, from the same committee, reported a bill to confirm the title
of H. Boyer to certain lands in the State
of Michigan. Passed.

Mr. Kellog, from the Committee of

the Judiciary, reported Senate bill for the relief of Richard B. Hammond, late colrelief of Richard B. Hammond, late collector of the port of San Francisco, with an amendment, which was adopted, and the bill passed. [The bill appropriates pro forma \$86,790 to enable Hammond to sottle his accounts at the Treasury, that amount having been expended by him on accounts of the convented without such that such t

amount having been expended by him on account of the government without sufficient authority of law.]

Mr. Kers, from the same committee, reported a bill to authorize the settlement of the accounts of William Black, late collector of internal revenue in the 1st district of California. Passed.

Mr. Conn, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill granting condemned ordnance to the Seventh Regiment Monument Association of Ohio. Passed.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the same committee reported a bill for the removal and sale of the machinery at Alleghany Arsenal, and the sale of the ground to the city of Pitts-burgh, paged gh; passed. Also, a bill authorizing settlement of the accounts of two companies of Oregon volunteers; passed. Also, a bill for the relief of the widow of Also, a bill for the relief of the widow of Green W. Cotton, granting the difference of pay between that of an enlisted man and a captain; passed. Also, a bill for the relief of Robert D. Chamely and A. D. Richards, granting difference in pay be-tween nominal and actual rank; passed. Also, a bill for the relief of Capt. G. W. Bass, late of the 5th Tenne

ported a bill for the relief of James T. Elliott, late private of the 11th Michigan infantry. Passed. Also, a bill for the relief of Captain

Saac B. Kincaid, late of the 77th Ohio olunteers. Passed. Mr. Stokes presented a letter from Su-erintendent. Walker, in relation to the pay of assistant marshals in taking the census. Referred to Committee on Ninth Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill to es-

Mr. Sancery introduced a billito establish a line of ocean steamers between the United States and Australia. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

At 1:40 r. w. the House went into a Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Scoriezo in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Legislature, Executive and Lulicial Augmentation bill. Judicial Appropriation bill.

Judicial Appropriation 501:

Amendments making the pay of the
Chief Clerk of the War Department \$2,500
and the chief clerks of the several bureas
\$2,500 were reported by Mr. Dawes,
chairman of the committee, and adopted. Mr. MAYHAM moved to strike out the

Mr. MAYMAM invoca to state out the office of Military of Justice. Lost make the salary of the Chief Justice of Supreme Court of the United States \$10,500, instead of \$1000.

Chief Justice \$8,500, and associates and

Tetire Justices \$8,000, and associates—and retire Justices \$8,000.

Mr. POTTER opposed Mr. Hall's amendment and favored that offered by Mr. Americans, the salaries of 1855, of \$6,500 and \$6,000, were equal in prichasing power to \$13,000 now he contrasted the liberal policy of the English government fiving components. ment fixing compensation Judges with parsimony, practicee by the United States

Mr. Ela inquired whether this was the people were already overtaxed, and as to the necessity of such increase on the ac-count of increases in the cost of living,

count of increases in the cost of living, when the reverse was the fact. Mr. JENCKES supported.

The amendment offered by Mr. Armsstnong, contending that the upright Judge was the poor man's course, and therefore it was to the interest of tax-payers to have the Judge liberally compensated.

rayers to have the Judge liberally compensated.

Mr. Boxerian suggested that the genleman from Fennsylvanis, Mr. Andstrows, should accept the amendment le
effered by Mr. Hazz, although if the
matter was left to himself he would vote
a larger sum, and would them be satisfied
that be had voted no more than was due
to the court itself, and to the people behind the court.

Mr. Börnen, of Massachusetts, said he
would vote for the larger sum proposed,
and argued that in proportion to the
wealth and success of the country at
the two periods, the first salary filed on
Judges was much more liberal than that
now proposed.

Mr. Anserkone, in conformity with the
suggestion made to him accepted the
amendment offered by Mr. Hales, instead

Mr. Aimstrong, in conformity with the suggestion made to him, accepted the amendment offered by Mr. Hate, instead of his own. The amendment was adopted, fixing the salary of the Chlef Justice at \$8,500 and associates and retired Justices at \$9,000 each.

The Committee their rose, leaving two pages of the bill unfinished, and the House at half-past 3 o'clock adjourned.

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, January 14.

A large school house at Collinsville, Illinois, was totally destroyed by fire yes-terday morning. It cost \$40,000 three years ago, and was insured in the Putnam and Hartford for \$15,000. Several roots in the city fell yesterday

Baltimore Market. BALTIMOBE, January 14. Unchanged, western family

EUROPE

THE WAR

NEW YORK, Jan. 14. A special from Le Mans the 10th, midinght, says: "The army of the Lotter was defeated in a bloody battle within seven miles of the city. The excitement in the city exceeded anything before witnessed. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the French right arrived east of Le Mans, was subdenty attacked by the yearness of the suddenly attacked by the vanguard of the Prussians. The engagement soon became general. Both sides fought desperately The carnage was fearful. Near noon the Mobiles gave way and the retreat began Fifteen thousand French fell before 5. P. M., when the whole army was in retreat. At least 60,000 men were engaged on each

LONDON, Jan. 14. The Duke of Mecklenburg telegraph his wife from Montford, department of Larthe, on the 12th, that "after a severe Lardie, on the 12th, that "after a sever engagement at St. Cornelle, we reached the river near Lavigne, (Lavigne is seven miles N. E. from Le Mans.) with a small loss. We have taken a thousand prison-ers."

Full Account of the Great Battle

LE MANS, Jan. 10, midnight.

The army of the Loire, the hope of France, has been defeated in a bloody battle within seven miles of this city. The report of cannon was heard in this city all day. The entire population of Le Mans crowded the housetops and suburbs of the city and all thoroughfares and the of the city, and all thoroughfares, and the progress of the fight was anxiously watch-ed. Although the people are accustomed to the roar of cannon there never was to the roar of cannon there never was seen such excitement. At 0 clock in the morning the right wing of the French army, which was on the east of Le Mans, were suddenly attacked by the vanguard of the Prussians, which emerged from the woods on the extreme right of the French. Upon the alarm being given, the advance of the French infantry wheeled into line of battle, the artillery pushing forward through intervals made in the severed ranks. The cavalry took positions on the right and left wings. A more perfect line of battle could not have been formed by the finest army. The artillery were well the finest army. The artillery were well supplied with ammunition, and the infanwith one hundred rounds per man try with one hundred rounds per man.
The supply trains were conveniently posted near, and real bloody work began.
The battle field was a valley, and
the two armies occupied the heights opposite each other. The French line was semi-circular, and extended twelve miles, overlooking the valley, which was covered by twelve inches of snow. On the opposite heights the Prussians held an almost similar position. Shortly after 0 o'clock the Prussians began a furious cannonade from the woods tour the extreme 10.0 flablack day as innear the extreme left, flanked by an immense force of cavalry, the wood conceal-ing their position, when the troops were massed with the evident intention of massed with the evident intention of turning Chauzy's right. The artillery fire continued on both sides until the ammunition of the Prussian artillery was almost exhausted, when the Prussians became furious, and gave an order for the advance of the infantry. The French advanced with equal rapidity along the whole line to meet the Germans in a fair transfer that a transfer of the formation of the contract of the whole the to meet the Germans in a jar hand-to-hand musket fight. The Ger-mans were cool and collected, and the French were behaving bravely, but near noon the mobiles began to waver, and the French, no longer able to hold their posi-French, no longer able to hold their, posi-tion, began to retreat. Meanwhile the dead and wounded strewed the ground. The fields were red with blood and the catnage was fearful. Fifteen thousand French had fallen before 5 o'clock, when the whole Freich army was in full re-treat. The number of troops actually en-gaged on each side numbered 60,000. General Chauzy is reported sick, but he is still in command. and it is expected that

still in command, and it is expected that another battle will occur to-morros Battle Expected Near Paris. LONDON, January 18-

A telegram-just seceived from Ver-sailles brings the important news that the mines and countermines around fort Mont Valerian ard in such close proximity that a collision is momentarily expected. Herald Special.

BERLIN, January 13. Count Bismarck is preparing a circular howing that the abundant and unprecedeuted victualling of Paris at the verv-time of her refusal of Germany's most lib-eral proposal for an armistice, fully proves that the French leaders never seriously contemplated entering into negotiations

DAMPIERIE, Head Quarters of Gen. }
Von Goeben's Army, Jan. 7th. The battle of Bapaume, of which I had hoped to have been enabled to send you the details, yesterday, resulted in a real defeat for the French, although a hard won violent. won victory. OTELTANDA

LE MANS, January 13, Frederick Charles entered Le Mans at 1 o'clock to-day with the 3d and 10th Prussian Army Corps. There was fight-ng yesterday in the streets, but to-day the town is quiet. Chauzy and Gambetta re-treated toward Augers, pursued by Meck-lenburg. The Prussians captured 13 can-non, 2 hags and 18,000 prisoners. VERSAILLES, January 13.

The Prussian fire has slackened, and the French reply continues weak. The 2d Army Corps took 16,000 of Chauzy's force prisoners from the 6th to the 12th Chauzey's Defeat Complete.

Forld's Special, BRUSSELS, January 13.

General Chauzey's defeat is complete

General Chauzzy's defeat is complete. The French lossess during the three days fighting were 16,000, and those of the Germans very heavy.

YEBBAILLESS, Jan. 13.

In a battle near Le Mans, the Germans captured 12 guns and 1,800 prisoners. Gambetts was present at the beginning of the fight, but saved himself by flight. Portion of Paris Under Fire.

The hombardment of Paris, yesterday was terrible. The whole diarret south of the line drawn through Porte Maillot, Champ de Mars, Hotel de Invalides, Luxembourg and Fort de Bleetze, was reached; with a rain of shells. The other portions of the city are perfectly safe. The forts outside of the city show signs, of dis-

ENGLAND.

Extraordinary Efforts to Make the

London, January 14. Extraordinary efforts are being made place the entire British navy in a sea-

worthy condition. Work upon all ship now in course of construction or repair at the several dock yards has been order-ed to be pressed to completion by the Admiralty

Admiralty.

The French Foreign Office has protested against the bombardment of Paris on the ground that it was commenced without formal notification, as required by the

usages of civilized warfare.

It is reported that the political prisoners, Luby, O'Leary, McCafferty, Powers and Thos. Burke, who have recently been confined in Dublin, have been released unconditionally. They will sail from Queenstown to-morrow in the steamship Russia.

The Book Concern Investigation. NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

The investigation by the Book Concerinto the charges against Dr. Lannhan, was continued this morning. The morn-ing session was occupied principally with the argument for and against the admis-

argument for and against the admission of certain evidence.

In the Methodist Book Concern case during the afternoon session, Rev. Dr. Curry, editor of the Christian Advocate, called as a witness by the presented. called as a witness by the prosecution, testified that Dr. Lanahan declined to sign

testined that Dr. Laminan declined to sign any eard that didn't admit that corruption existed in the Concern.

Mr. Fancher asked if previous to the publication of the Times article he had any conversation with Lanaban relative Dr. Curry replied that he had, "That

ion of the Book Concern in February, 1869, certain questions that were asked by Dr. Lanahan led him to suspect that some circumstances connect ed with the Concern were not to his satis faction. About April of the same year Dr. Lanahan had told him that circumstances had come to his knowledge tha led him to suspect that frauds existed in led him to suspect that frauds existed in the Concern, relative to the purchase of ink." And in a subsequent conversation about frauds connected with the printing department and the purchase of paper. The communications were confidential. Early in June witness told Dr. Lahahan he thought to the matter should be brought to the notice of some more persons, and asked bim to selest some one to whom he would tell it. Toward the end whom he would tell it. Toward the end of the same month witness learned that there had been some conversation con-cerning the matter between two cerning the matter between two book agents and Bishop James, and after that Dr. Lanahan spoke less to him than formerly. The most of the conversations were held in Dr. Curry's office, when no one else was present. On one occasion while in the office of Harper Bros, Dr. Lanahan came in, when witness the accused and Fletcher Harper. witness, the accused and Fletcher Harper sat down and talked the matter over. Witness did not remember what was said in the presonce of Mr. Harper, but they had spoken of frauds. Dr. Lanahan said the Concern had lost largely in its method of purchasing materials, especially in its method of purchasing materials, especially in ink an paper, and estimated such losses at hun of thousands. In other converse tions had with Dr. Lanahan he stated tha Mr. Porter, commission merchant through whem the material had been purchased, had made valuable considerations to Mr. Good enough, purchasing clerk. Dr. Lanahar spoke of the amount paid out as com-missions as a dead loss to the concern, and missions as a dead loss to the concern, and estimated it at about \$100,000. The cross-examination was begun by Judge Reprolets for the defence, but the hour o adjournment having arrived, the Commit-tee separated.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE STEAM BOAT DISASTER.

The T. L. McGill Burned on the

Some Thirty Lives Lost.

MEMPHIS, January 15. The steamer T. L. McGill, from St Louis to New Orleans, burned at Shoo Fly bar at nine o'clock last night. The fire broke out aft. Owing to the gale pre-vailing, such was the rapidity of the flames that the passengers barley had time to reach the bow and plunge into the water before the fire was upon them. To add to the horror of the scene, the weather was intensely cold, and many who plung. was intensely cold, and many who plung was intensely cold, and many who plung-ed into the river were chilled and sunk to rise no more. The survivors gave but imperfect and conflicting reports. The boat had been aground for two days, and had unloaded 200 tons of her freight in order to get over the bar. She was laden with 900 tons of general merchandise, in-cluding pork and coal off. Just as the passengers were preparing.

Just as the passengers were preparing to retire the alarm of fire was raised. A general stampede cosued. The steamer St. Francis and Ann White, which has general stampede ensued. The steamer-St. Francis and Ann. White, which had passed, were several miles above, and seeing the fire turned back and arrived in time to render valuable assistance. The H. C. Yerger, lying near by, also rendered assistance. The White brought up a number of persons picked up along the shore. It was hoped that Capt. Tomp kins and Wm. McFarland, 1st Clerk were saved, but the arrival of the St. Francis to-night leaves little hope for either. So contused are the reports that it is impossible for an accurate estimate of the number lost, which is probably about thirty, including four women and three children, supposed to be lost. Mr. Everett, of St Louis, says that a man and who, cabin passengers, came floating by them holding on to the stage plank. The lady cried: "Husband, I am freezing; let's die to-gether," and let go the plank. The husband loosed his hold, clasped her in his arms, and both sunk together. Engineer band loosed his fold, clasped her in his arms, and both sunk together. Engineer Cattrell, thinks that at least fileen were lost. Capt. Tompkins was last seen or the boat, having used every exertion to save the passengers. Is is feared that he chilled and sank, though hopes are enter mined that he may have reached shore.

A Kentucky Kidnapper Brought into CINCINNATI, January 14.

A mulatto woman, named Henriett A mulatto woman, named Henrietts Wood, sometime ago brought suit in the Superior Court against Zebe Ward, of Kentucky, to recover \$20,000 damages, on the charge that he was instrumental in having her kidnapped from the State of Ohio in 1833, and sold into slavery, where she remained fifteen years. The case was transferred to the United States Circuit (Cart to day and promises to he work in Court to-day and promises to be most in

The Hornet on the Cuban Coast. HAVANA, January 14.

HAVARA, January 14.

The steamer Hornet appeared off Punta Guinchas, two miles from Puerte del Padre, on Sonday. The gunboat Yuinan algaited the Hornet and fired several shots at her. The Hornet immediately went to sea, chased by the gunboat, but on account of her superior, speed secaped: of her superior, speed escaped:
The report previously circulated that a bearer of dispatches, Zena, had been tried and executed is untrue. Zena arrived here yesterday.

NEW YORK CITY NEW YORK, January 14.

Admiral Smith of the Navy Yard, yes eday, granted permission for unloading as steamer Florida. The lighter Ley-

The Weekly Intelligencer

CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITER ARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

trict Court.

The joint special committee, common council, charged with making arrangements for the reception of the Fenian prisoners yesterday appointed. Gen. W. M. Tweed, Jr., grand marshall and made other preparations for their reception.

The Irish Republican Brotherhood men at the 69th Regiment Armory hast evening and denounced Tammany's interference in the Fenian reception and adopted resolutions welcoming the released prisoners and appointing a reception committee of 30 delegates from the different Irish Societies. Those also who met at Hibernian isotelegates from the different frish Socie-ties. Those also who met at Hibernian Hall, adopted similar resolutions and ap-pointed a reception committee of 5 and another committee of 5 to demand an apology from a prominent morning paper for publishing a scurrillous report of their last needing.

st meeting.
The new iron steamship Tiber, 1,412 the new from steamship Thor, 1,412 tons, arrived vesterday from Antwerp. She was built in 1870, on the Clyde, brig rigged, and has two decks; is 253½ feet long, 33 feet beam, 24½ feet depth of hold, and with compartments and two vertical direct setting presents. direct, acting engines of 150 horse power Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, and Representative Sheldon, of New York, of the Congressional committee appointed to Inquire into the condition of affairs at the New York Custom House, under the resolution of Senator Fenion, were at the Custom House yesterday. Chief Clerks Smith and Prentice, of the carlage and wavelenges decode were accurate. cartage and warehouse depots, were ex-amined.

Financial and Commercial.

New York Money and Stock Market. NEW YORK, January 14. Gold has been quite dull and steady

day, fluctuating only between 110\(^a\)a10\(^a\)and loans made at 5a7 per cent. Clearances \(^a\)32,000,000. Exports of specie for the week \(^a\)495,000. Government securitiles opened very strong this morning; first fell off about ‡ per cent, and remained steady up to the close; transactions have been only to a limited extent. Stocks opened a little off from last night's prices, but have been firm all day. Slight changes in prices have taken places. but nave been firm all day. Slight changes in prices have taken place in Western Union Telegraph, Pacific Mall, Rock Island, and St. Paul, the market closing favorable. The money market closed steady at 6a7, the rumors of the intended lock-up of legal tenders next week, producing an uneasy feeling. State bonds dull and steady in prices. New bonds South Carolina strong and active.

steady in prices. New olina strong and active. STERLING EXCHANGE-At 1004 ted States 6's of 1881, coupons,

STATE SECURITIES—Missouris, 89; Ten nessees, old, 63½; new, 63½; Virginias new, 60; old, 64; North Carolinas, old, 45

new, 22.

STOCKS—Western Union Telegraph 404;
Adams Express 65½; Wella, Fargo & Co.
34; American 42½; United States 35½; Pacilic Mail 41½; New York Central 92;
doscrip 89½; Eric 21½; Harlem 181½; Reading 98; Michigan Central 117; Cleveland &
Pittsburg 105; Northwestern 71½; do.
preferred 79½; Rook Island 105½; New Jersey Central 103½; St. Paul 51½; do prefered 72½; Wabash 51; preferred 70; Fort
Wayne 93; Terre Haute 30½; Chicago and
Alton 114; Ohlo & Mississippi 30½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 85; Burlington and Quincy 151; Lake Shore, 93½;

lington and Quincy 151; Lake Shore 984 ex. div. Illinois Central, 139.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14. -Demand fair and market firm; niddling 141a14gc, FLOUR-Demand fair and prices admindtaing 14414C.
FLOUR—Demand fair and prices advanced; family \$5.75a6.00.
GRAIN—Wheat—Demand fair and 2c higher at \$1.18a1.20. Corn—Steady, at 51a52c. Rye—Higher and in the control of good demand at 95c. Oats—Demand air and firm for No. 2 at 41a43c. Barley

oncernes—Unchanged
Oncernes—Unchanged
Oncernes—Unchanged
Oncernes—Unchanged
Oncernes—Unchanged
Oncernes—Unchanged
Oncernes—Unchanged
Oncernes—Unchanged
Oncernes—Unchanged

is in red; 25c. Burter—Unchanged, Greese—Unchanged, SEEDS—Clover seed, declining, 10c on SEEDS—Clover seed, declining, 10c on arrival; timothy seed is stendy at 5½a6c.
PROVISIONS—Buoyant; holders are not offering much as higher prices are anticipated. Porks—Saleable at \$20 00; mostly yeld at \$30 50. Bulk Meats—8, 9½, 10½a 10½c, seller, March; sales 100,000 pounds bulk sides at 9½c, buyer, March. Bacon—figurer, shoulders, 10c, clear, rib. clear. Firmer; shoulders 9½c; clear rib, clear ides 11a11‡c. Green Meats—6½a8½c for

shoulders and sides; 11±a12c for Lard—11±a12c; held ‡c higher. Whisky—Steady at 86c. Philadelphia Market. PHILADELPHIA, January 14.

FLOUR-Firm: Indiana and Ohio extra GRAIX—Wheat fair, market firm; wes-tem red \$155a157. Rye, unchanged. Com, quiet; yellow 73a75c. Oats ateady it 57a58c. PROVISIONS—Unchanged. Lard 124a

late.
On.s—Petroleum, ernde 154c; refined VIIISKY—Dull at 93c. New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, Jan. 14.

Business generally is still inactive, and although the Commission Merchants and mill agents feel disposed to advance prices, many styles of goods which are not held in large stock for the season's freat the thaw exerts its influence and remarks them of the impredence of such a NEW YORK, Jan. 14. minds them of the imprudence of such a course until the actual demand and, sup-

ply regulate values. New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 14. Corron—Demand fair and market firm; iddling uplands 154c. FLOUR—Demand fair, and firm at \$6.25

FLOOR—Demand fair, and firm at \$6.25
a6 40 for shipping grades.
GRAIN—Wheat, dull and nominal. Rye,
\$1001 03. Oats, unchanged. Corn, quiet.
PROVINGNE—Pork, beef, bacon and
lard quiet and unchanged.
Ecos—Dull, fresh 3[a33c; limed 20a23c.